

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents some related theories in order to support the research. This chapter concerns with Sociolinguistics, Swearing Expressions, Film, and “The Hitman’s Bodyguard” Film.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Wardhaugh (2006) states that sociolinguistics is focused on the study of language use inside or between the group of speakers. According to Yule (2010), sociolinguistics is applied generally for the relationship among language and society, specifically it deals with the study on the features of language that have social connection with the participant in a speech community. Besides, Holmes and Wilson (2017) state that sociolinguistics study is directed to the connection between language and its context. Therefore, sociolinguistics is defined as a study which is focused on the relationship between language and its social context. In addition, Wardhaugh (2006) explains that one purpose of sociolinguistics study is to comprehend the change of language. The existence of language change and the use of language in different area create the variation of language.

The language variation can be recognized by particular language’s speakers who speak and use different dialect of certain language (Wardhaugh, 2006). Furthermore, Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) explain that the application of language variation is aimed to expose people’s gender, physical location, religion, ethnicity, and social class. Those exposed factors in language variation bring good and bad influence towards language. One good influence in language is signed by the appearance of politeness level in using language. In the other hand, the bad

influence in using language creates bad language. According to Battistella (2005), one of bad language fields is swearing expression.

2.2 Swearing Expression

Swearing expression is ruled by “sacral” belief of magic word as the word that has a power to change the world (Hughes, 2006). Like magic word, swear word can be a weapon in conversation as it is simple but powerful. Most people regard swearing expressions as “Bad Language”, however it is a part of “Bad language”. Pinker (2007) states that the purpose of using swearing expression is to show people emotional feeling, such as: hatred, anger, disgust, fear, frustration, admiration, pain, etc. Furthermore, Pinker (2007) mentions swearing expression also generally uses reference to the sex, diseases, moral decline, religion, and animal. In addition, the use of swearing expression can be referring to the bodily function, namely: sexual activity, reproductive organs, and dirt (Rahman, 2017).

According to Pinker (2007), swearing expression is divided into five types, namely: descriptive, abusive, idiomatic, emphatic, and cathartic swearing.

2.2.1 Descriptive Swearing

Pinker (2007) states that the use of descriptive swearing is aimed to put a negative input to a subject matter under discussion or an audience towards which the swearing is directed, for example: “Do you hit me with this *shit*?”.

2.2.2 Abusive Swearing

Abusive swearing is a type of swearing that is used to intimidate and insult an individual who the swearing is directed to (Pinker, 2007). This kind of swearing expression is using reproductive organs and sexual activity as a reference, for example: “You are annoying, *motherfucker*!”.

2.2.3 Idiomatic Swearing

Idiomatic swearing is a type of swearing where the expressions are performed to catch a person's attention, directed to peers that the person who is involved in swearing (Pinker 2007). This kind of swearing is divided into two, namely: a swearing expression that contains of idiom and a swearing expression commonly appeared in unnecessary situation. In addition, idiomatic swearing is also used to awaken interest in a certain element for example: "you *fuck up* dude" (containing idiom), and "I trap in your *fucking* room!" (unnecessary swearing).

2.2.4 Emphatic Swearing

Emphatic swearing is used to define emphasis certain element or issue. This kind of swearing expression is explaining *really* or *very*, for example: "I'm *fucking* loving you" and "you are *damn* beautiful."

2.2.5 Cathartic swearing

Cathartic swearing is used as an adaptation when an individual feels bad or gets hurt by the display of strong emotion. Cathartic swearing is applied to express person's feeling to the interlocutor that to express to an audience that a person is encountering negative emotions, for example: "Oh *shit*, I break my phone".

2.3 Film

Film is a common term of a particular and general motion pictures (Quinn, 2006). A film created by people from art into motion pictures. Films are generated by documenting pictures with cameras, creating images using techniques of animation or unique effect.

2.3.1 Genre

In this section, the researcher explains about genre in film as it can be used as a basic knowledge about film which is useful for the readers, additionally there are some films that show swearing expressions in its content. According to LoBrutto (2002), there are several kinds of film's genre, such as: western, gangster, prison, noir, neo-noir, horror, musicals, science fiction, and war film.

2.3.1.1 The Western Film

Western films involve recurring geographical settings such as Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and Montana that narratively associate to the generation's history (LoBrutto, 2002). Furthermore, LoBrutto (2002) explains that the natural environment of Western film is including terrain, landscape, and architecture of the Western town, and transportation's modes—the horses, steam-driven trains, wagons, and stagecoaches. Moreover, swearing expressions are rarely used in this film. In addition, Western film usually uses themes temporal arrangement of the country, conflict between cowboys and Indians, cultural differences between east and west and, treasure, and lawlessness or outlaws.

2.3.1.2 The Gangster film

Gangster film is also known as dramas of urban crime (LoBrutto, 2002). This genre concerns on a criminal life. The gangster film's location produces fear and anxiety. In this genre, prison is a compensation for people with criminal life-style. Furthermore, since this movie contains of criminal story, thus swearing expressions are commonly used in this film.

2.3.1.3 The Prison film

The prison film tells about women and men who are imprisoned. Prisons are colorless blocks, uniform and confining-universes unto themselves interrupt from the outside world (LoBrutto, 2002). This genre tells about inmate's point of view. Additionally, swearing expressions are commonly used in this film.

2.3.1.4 The Noir film

The noir film is known as the classic postwar film in the noir era were photographed in black and white (LoBrutto, 2002). The scenes of noir film is mostly taken at night. This genre uses visual style intense black and white with harsh. In this genre, protagonists are often misanthropic; moreover swearing expressions are commonly used in this film. The noir films generally depend on the narrative voice with flashbacks which describe its plot.

2.3.1.5 The Neo-noir Film

Neo-noir film is the same as noir film, however this film is more coloured than the noir film. According LoBrutto (2002), neo-noir films were made after the historic era and normally happened in a timeless present that echoes the 40's and 50's. Since this film genre is not standing out to the crime story, hence swearing expressions are rarely used in this film.

2.3.1.6 The Horror film

Horror film is a film which tries to provoke the audience's fear where the horror source comes from a spirit realm or world. Additionally, the horror films are often using swearing expressions.

2.3.1.7 The Musical film

Musical film is indicating and displaying full-scale routines of dance and song in a significant way, in the other words, the films are focused on the combinations of song, music, choreography, and dance, thus swearing expressions are rarely used in this film.

2.3.1.8 The Science fiction film

Science fiction film is commonly talking about planetary exploration, space vehicles, futuristic world, and other solar systems (LoBrutto, 2002). Furthermore, most science fiction films are applied chaos, free imaginations of producers, and technology. As this genre of film tells about fiction story, thus swearing expressions are rarely used.

2.3.1.9 The War film

The settings of war films are ravaged cities, battlefields, beaches, sea, land, and air combat, helicopters, jungles, a cache of weapons, tanks, and airplanes (LoBrutto, 2002). the story of war films contain escape, combat, and survival. The conflicts can change from the Civil War to the World War, thus swearing expressions can be found in this film.

2.4 The Hitman's Bodyguard Film

According to O'Connor (2017), The Hitman's Bodyguard is a film that is telling about the triple-A agent which is well-known as super agent named Michael Bryce (the world's top protection agent). The agent is relatively working overtime as it is commanded to protect the client arrive to the destination with

prioritizing the client life whatever will be happened. In this film, Michael Bryce is assigned to guard Darius Kincaid (his organism enemy's life) by Interpol. Michael Bryce actually hates this instruction as Darius Kincaid is already broke his career by killing one of his client (Asian corruptor). Michael Bryce should bring Darius Kincaid to Hague. During their journey to the Hague, they encounter ridiculous boat escapades, high-speed car chases, and a heartless Eastern European dictator (Dukhovich). The genre of this film is gangster as this film is telling about criminal life and setting of the location in this film create an anxiety as scene in this film contains of exploding and shooting scene.

